

Examples of Poor Accomplishments that Can be left out of Reports

This is just a small sample of actual accomplishments found in the FY 2000 Annual Report which we consider to be poor examples of impact statements. They are poor examples for a variety of reasons. Many only show outputs. Outputs without impact do nothing to help us justify funding of programs and projects. Some are not sufficiently mature to show impact. Others were written like a plan instead of a report. These examples have been sanitized by taking out State, County and organizational identifiers.

Xxxxxxx

In 2000, Xxxxxxx Seed Certification Service (Xxxxxxx) personnel examined 12,815 acres of alfalfa and red clover seed, 5,212 acres of dry beans, 2,735 acres of small grains, 861 acres of grass, and 32 acres of crownvetch and milkvetch. The total acres inspected in 2000 were 21,603. Twelve seed conditioning facilities were inspected and approved to condition certified seed. Information concerning the impacts of weed seed on specific crops was presented at Xxxxxxx Crop Improvement Association meetings, and Xxxxxxx Alfalfa Seed Growers meetings.

Xxxxxxx

Impact – Field visits were made to 11 green industry businesses in Xxxxxxx to better understand and get to know the individuals within each business. Each opportunity was used to educate industry personnel on the services XXCES has to offer and to let them know that their businesses are important. The commercial green industry web page was developed and can be found at XXXWebsite. The e-mail only newsletter *Xxx Grow!* was sent out as needed during the year to 77 green industry representatives in Xxxxxxx, Xxxxxxx, Xxxxxxx, Xxxxxxx, Xxxxxxx, Xxxxxxx, Xxxxxxx, Xxxxxxx, and Xxxxxxx.

Xxxxxxx

At the annual Xxxxxxx Groundskeepers and Growers Association Conference, over 200 horticulturists were updated on the latest information concerning landscape plant care and appropriate plant materials for Xxxxxxx. At the annual Xxxxxxx Pesticide Applicators Certification Course, 70 new applicators were trained in Turf and Ornamental Insect Management for their licenses. And at the Pesticide Re-certification Course, 200 licensed pesticide applicators were updated on the latest in landscape pest management tools as part of their licensing requirements.

Xxxxxxx Extension

Programs Conducted by Health and Safety Extension:

- 99 safety-training classes taught to 1,531 XXU employees.
- 25 OSHA classes taught to 456 construction and general industry professionals.
- 40 safety classes taught to 687 employees of specific organizations (taught at their work locations).
- 44 asbestos abatement classes taught to 417 students (initial certification and recertification).
- 4 Fall Safe worker training courses taught at 4 construction companies to 135

construction workers.

- 22 OSHA, asbestos abatement, and other safety classes taught to 343 union members from various unions. Many of these classes already accounted for in other categories.
- 7 agriculture safety classes taught to 101 farm professionals. Some of these classes already accounted for in the XXU training.
- 36 public safety courses taught to 309 participants. Most of these courses already accounted for in other categories.
- 273 on-site services provided to approximately 200 XXXXXX small businesses through the Workers' Compensation Small Business Health & Safety Initiative. Also provided extended service to 20 companies from 12 counties. This maximized the efforts of companies that are experiencing high workers' compensation losses along with those companies that are trying to meet regulatory compliance.

Outcomes

- Increased knowledge and skills necessary to safely work in potentially hazardous occupations.
- Increased compliance with OSHA Federal regulations.
- Reduced work-related injuries.
- Reduced workers' compensation claims.
- XXXXXX certified asbestos abatement crew at XXU.
- Increased ability of contractors to manage and control construction fall hazards.

XXXXXX Extension

-- Hundreds of XXXXXX Master Gardener trainees received education regarding low input techniques around the state. These trainees continue to provide support for others as members of the Master Gardener program.

-- In XXXXXX County, 85 landscape and nursery garden center professionals, community foresters, and grounds maintenance people received information regarding best management practices for controlling insect and disease problems in cultivars.

XXXXXX Research

KEY THEME: Nutrient Management

Research Program: Nutrient Exchange and Metabolism in the Rhizobium-Legume symbiosis: Genetics – Symbiotic Effect on Legumes

CRIS Projects 0773 and 3775

A Symbiotic nitrogen fixation provides a way of introducing nitrogen into agricultural

ecosystems as an integrated part of crop growth, coupled to photosynthetic energy. Understanding the way in which plant metabolism is coordinated with that of nitrogen fixing bacteria is essential to understanding the dynamics of this interaction. During the last year we have made progress in determining the role of key enzymes in the bacterial processing of carbon compounds obtained from the plant. We are trying to identify steps in this process where the efficiency could be improved, to permit higher yield of crops grown in this way. At present there are no significant changes or benefits from this project.

B. Impacts include:

1. Efforts to explore a variety of genetic, molecular and biochemical approaches to investigate the regulation and role(s) of plant lipids have resulted in a number of discoveries about plant defense against insects and fungal pathogens, and about how plants respond to low temperatures. All these discoveries point towards practical applications in agriculture.

C. Scope of Impact:

National/international.

Xxxxxx Extension

The **Expand Food and Nutrition Education Program** (EFNEP) uses trained nutrition paraprofessionals to teach limited resource families how to eat healthy on a tight budget. In FY00, EFNEP reached over 300 adult participants. EFNEP also conducted 28 youth groups reaching 628 youth. Adult participants receive education via individual home visits and in small groups.

A new program this year called **Cooking for Life** is collaboration between EFNEP and the Xxxxxx Campaign to End Childhood Hunger. The 6-week series of classes helps families with limited resources learn to cook and eat healthy. In addition to the hands-on nutrition activities, participants prepare and enjoy a healthy meal each week. At the end of class, they receive a bag of groceries containing the ingredients needed to make the meal they just prepared. The hands-on approach empowers participants to purchase and prepare healthy meals for themselves and their families. In FY2000, EFNEP educators taught 12 Cooking for Life classes in the following counties: Xxxxxx, Xxxxxx, Xxxxxx, Xxxxxx, Xxxxxx, Xxxxxx, and Xxxxxx.

In general, young children are not developing healthy eating habits early in life. By using **Food, Fun, and Reading**, a National Juried Youth Development Curriculum developed by Xxxxxx Extension, adults will involve young children in a series of nutrition and literacy activities. This year 200 low-income children participated in a series of workshops and learned how to choose a variety of healthy, nutritious foods from the food groups. In addition, 299 adults were trained to teach the program. The curriculum will encourage children to develop better eating habits at a young age. Funding was partially matched by the Food Stamp Nutrition Education grant.

Xxxxxx Extension

Two staff members attended the University of XXXXXX CES Compost School. The objective of the school is to provide training to persons interested and/or involved in composting operations. The course is offered as a certificate program by the University of XXXXXX CES to train personnel as qualified compost site operators. This training was obtained specifically in preparation for the performance of the backyard composting project.

The CES ANR (Horticulture) Program held two *Train-the-Trainer backyard composting* workshops (one each on XXXXXX and XXXXXX). These workshops were conducted in partnership with the XXXXXX Resource Conservation and Development (RC&D) Council and XXXXXX. Specifically targeted groups who were invited to send representatives included governmental departments/agencies, non-profit organizations, homeowners associations, community and neighborhood groups, civic organizations, and environmental associations. Representatives from 16 agencies/organizations (9 on XXXXXX and 7 on XXXXXX/XXXXXX/XXXXXX) attended the rigorous two-day training activity, which included lectures, video presentations and practical “hands-on” exercises. The classroom topics that were discussed included the following: introduction to and history of composting; composting site selection; composting systems; structures and equipment; biology of composting; composting ingredients; the composting process; compost pile management; duration of the composting process; and testing of compost. The practical exercises involved building, monitoring, and troubleshooting the compost pile.

XXXXXX Combined Research and Extension

Performance goal 2: To annually increase agricultural producer awareness, understanding, and information regarding the production of new and value-added commodities and products in U.S. agriculture in which CSREES partners and cooperators play an active research, education, or extension role.

Indicators: The total number of persons completing non-formal education programs on production of new and value-added commodities and products.

Evaluation framework: Data to document achievement of this performance goal will come from the XXXXXX Planning and Reporting System.

2000 Indicator results:

Number of persons participating in Extended Learning Programs in which value-added products were addressed:

<u>Ext. Learning Prog.</u>	Number
<u>Alt. Ag.</u>	1372
<u>Aquaculture</u>	569
<u>Fruit Ind. Sus.</u>	2979
<u>Grain Soybean</u>	33008
<u>Vegetables</u>	2318
<u>Peanut Produc.</u>	849
<u>Food Process.</u>	9682
<u>Wood Prod.</u>	1329

Total No. Learners **52106**

Xxxxxx Combined Research and Extension
Key Theme - Natural Resources Management

Rangeland and Pasture Conservation

Brief Description: Extension specialists worked within the Xxxxxx Grazing Land Conservation Initiative (GLCI) coalition to guide the Coalition in the revision of the Xxxxxx GLCI Strategic Plan. The Coalition applied and received non-profit corporation status [(501)(c)(3)] to improve the group's ability to compete for grants for rangeland and pasture conservation education programs. Twelve private rangeland and pasture demonstration projects were sponsored by the Coalition focusing on innovative and creative ways for landowners to enhance rangeland and pasture. Demonstrations included fencing, water development, forage trial, pasture renovation, grazing management and vegetation manipulation. These demonstrations formed the basis for posters and presentations at producer meetings throughout the State. The Coalition sponsored three local tours to visit farms and ranches cooperating on demonstration projects. Cooperating Organizations: Xxxxxx Farm Bureau Federation, Xxxxxx Cattlemen's Association, Xxxxxx Wool Growers Association, Xxxxxx Farmers' Union, Xxxxxx Association of Conservation Districts, Natural Resources Conservation Service, Xxxxxx Department of Agriculture and Food, Xxxxxx Division of Wildlife Resources, Xxxxxx State University Extension, U.S. Forest Service, Bridgerland Applied Technology Center, Xxxxxx Section of the Society for Range Management, USDA Agricultural Research Service Forage & Range Research Lab.

Impacts: More than 750 people attended meetings and were introduced to programs and opportunities for improving wildlife habitat on private lands. Local tours attracted 95 people interested in grazing land conservation. One cooperator presented the results of his pasture renovation demonstration through a poster at the National Grazing Land Conference in Las Vegas (attendance 860). An Extension agent also made a poster presentation on use of municipal sewage effluent for pasture irrigation.

Source of Funds: Natural Resources Conservation Service and Grazing Land Conservation Initiative

Impacts: State Specific

Xxxxxx 1862 Research
b. Impact of Program

Crop production factors such as soil depth, fertility, and textures are not uniform across a field, yet farmers uniformly apply inputs such as chemicals, water, and fertilizers despite these variations. In the process, they waste production inputs and unnecessarily invest money. Xxxxxx researchers have demonstrated that farmers should not change or vary the amount of one input alone to adapt to variations, but should deal with the entire production sequence. Researchers are studying which factors are most important to the final yield. For example,

water, topsoil depth, plant population, and some forms of tillage are factors that most influence corn yields. From this work, they are devising whole crop management systems that will permit producers to cost-effectively manipulate multiple inputs, and reduce the effects of weather- and pest-related stress in their fields.

Researchers have determined that yield mapping monitors on combines, which measure yields for each second of travel, are an effective and accurate tool for assessing a field's overall production. This technology produces a picture or map of yield and moisture variations in the field. Using this technology, researchers identified sprinkler nozzles that were plugged incorrectly on center pivot systems, and caused inefficient irrigation and reduced yields. Using yield mapping, scientists also detected extreme variations in grain yields across fields that were visually uniform. Yield mapping also is helping farmers recognize specific areas of their fields needing more or less production inputs. By varying inputs, rather than uniformly applying them, farmers can increase net profits.

Some of the variations in crop yields are due to large variations of soil profile depths within fields. Currently, the general practice is to take soil samples from the top 6 inches to create a soil profile. Researchers found that soil samples in the Xxxxxx should be taken deeper than 6 inches because sandy topsoil typical of the area has less nitrogen than clay subsoil and gives false readings for soil capacity to supply nitrogen. They also have determined that infrared and other multi-spectral remote sensing can detect different types of crop stresses such as nitrogen deficiency, diseases, insects, and drought. While working with satellite imagery, they learned that both aerial and satellite images requires extensive interpretation by trained personnel to determine what the images mean. Field equipment and procedures are being refined so that producers can readily use them in their operations, and to make these technologies cost effective. These complex techniques hold great promise for detecting nutrient deficiency, diseases and damage before they are visible and cost growers money.

More than 80 on-farm demonstrations of precision agriculture technology have been conducted through a network of individuals, corporations, organizations, and agencies that support demonstration technicians for farms in most of 42 counties of the Xxxxxx. Scientists and agents trained technicians as "agripartners" who have demonstrated precision agriculture technology and methods, and assessed existing yield variability on farms. They surveyed insects weekly across the Xxxxxx to help researchers evaluate the effects of precision agriculture practices on insect populations, and they conducted demonstrations, workshops, meetings, and tours as well as disseminate publications and news releases. This program is working with eight farm equipment companies to ensure that current and developing precision agriculture technologies can fit with unique production concerns of Xxxxxx agriculture, including water stress, availability of soil moisture, diseases, insects, and nutrient variability.

Xxxxxx research personnel are helping farmers integrate knowledge obtained from precision agriculture technologies to implement site-specific production practices that will increase their profits and reduce water and pesticide use. They also are determining factors that are most important to production and which can be corrected.

c. Source of Federal funds:

Funds for this research are provided by Hatch and state matching.

d. Scope of impact:

Integrated Research & Extension

Xxxxxx 1862 Extension

Impact –

Situation, outlook and management strategy information to Xxxxxx Ag Industry developed and delivery of market management information through the Xxxxxx Agricultural Outlook Conference (Xxxxxx Agricultural Expo) Xxxxxx, Xxxxxx January 2000. Materials were provided to County Ag Agents for county or cluster commodity programs in the region.

Training for county agents and state specialists: A two-day inservice training for agricultural agents on market risk management techniques and loan deficiency payments. Agents were exposed to advancements in market risk management including developed software for decision analysis developed for firms facing agricultural market risk

Educational programs on risk management tools and products available for use by primary producers and agribusinesses: Eight multi-state workshops were offered on tactical market risk management procedures with a focus on the current agricultural environment.

Xxxxxx Combined Research and Extension

Outputs/Outcomes/Impacts

1. Extension personnel met with several organizations representing commercial and recreational fishing interests in Xxxxxx state waters to get them to identify their primary usage areas by marking nautical charts. These charts will be put into GIS format to assist aquaculturists in identifying open areas and/or potential user conflicts in siting new aquaculture facilities.
2. Extension personnel contributed to teaching the annual Shellfish Aquaculture course for prospective aquaculturists in the state. Xxxxxx co-sponsored the 1st Annual Xxxxxx Aquaculture Conference (held coincidentally as the 5th Annual Xxxxxx Aquaculture Conference) in Xxxxxx, Xxxxxx, with over 140 participants.
3. Industry officials, policy makers, and environmental organizations have necessary information to develop ecolabeling programs.

Source of Funds–mixed.

Scope of Impact–state specific.

Xxxxxx Extension

KEY THEME - JOBS / EMPLOYMENT

Another aspect that influences family stability is income. An average unemployment rate reported by the Department of Labor was 16.8%. The Community Resource and Economic Development Program, developed projects in agricultural communities with social-economic disadvantage. This program helps people, youth, families and communities to improve their quality of life and well-being. Xxxxxx AES agents and community leaders aim to provide knowledge base to community development efforts geared toward increasing employment opportunities, including self-employment.

Impact - One hundred and seventy-five (175) persons changed their economic situation as a

result of XXXXXX AES' non-formal education program. Forty-three (43) people left the dependence on government economic assistance.

Six hundred and fifty-nine (659) leaders were trained in leadership and development of community projects, and 145 community projects were developed and established.

Source of Federal Funds – Smith Lever 3(b), 3(c) Funds

Scope of Impact – State Specific

XXXXXX Extension

Satellite workshops continue to be a cost-effective way to reach a large number of child care providers across the state. In FY 99/00 eight (8) live satellite workshops were recorded. The majority of counties conducting these workshops tune in to the live broadcast, enabling workshop participants to call or fax questions to the guest speaker. A total of eighteen (18) different satellite broadcasts were available in FY 99/00. As a training modality, satellite workshops provided 12,859 contact hours of training to 6,292 caregivers in the FY 99/00.

During the fiscal year, requests for 4,286 video learn-at-home units were received from XXXXXX counties. During the same time period, 3,681 learn-at-home unit assignments were returned to the Better Kid Care office for review and comments. Each video learn-at-home unit offers two (2) training hours; therefore during FY 99/00, 7,362 training hours were provided via the video learn-at-home program.

There were 852 different callers to the *You're Not Alone* help line during the twelve-month time period. One hundred twenty-five (125) of the child care providers calling for help line assistance were repeat callers. Approximately one hour of training time can be estimated per *You're Not Alone* telephone call (includes actual telephone call and follow-up work), amounting to 1,029 training hours for this program during the fiscal year.

XXXXXX Extension

Marine education gives teachers and students real-world lessons

Extension Sea Grant sponsors coursework and ongoing field experience for teachers and students on monitoring water quality in rivers and estuaries. About 200 teachers annually take ESG summer workshops. The teachers then use this coursework in classes taught to 10,000 public school students each year. Students take part in intensive labs, workshops and field work in subjects including oceanography, climate, marine animal identification and coastal processes.

Impact – 200 teachers and 10,000 students receive marine education

Source of Federal Funds – Smith-Lever 3b&c

Scope of Impact – State Specific

Xxxxxx Combined Research and Extension

Key Theme: Food Safety

(Reference Xxxxxx Plan of Work Extension Program 2Ae: Pre-Harvest Food Safety)

- a. Description of Activity** - Key livestock/dairy/poultry teams, State/Federal agencies, and Ohio Livestock Coalition, and commodity groups have developed contemporary publications and presented key presentations to both adult and youth audiences, focused on “commodity” specific food safety programs. Currently, high profile programs include pork, beef and egg quality assurance programs that have been presented in conjunction with respective statewide commodity organizations at all 2000 annual commodity- focused symposiums and conferences.
- b. Impact** - More than 7,500 adult and youth food animal producers received commodity- focused quality assurance training to assist them in meeting compliance standards being implemented by respective processing industries. Xxxxxx Extension’s commodity teams continued to build strategic partnerships with appropriate regulatory agencies to assure that Xxxxxx’s \$9 billion food animal industry provides Xxxxxx and the nation with safe, wholesome products.
- c. Source of Federal Funds** – Smith-Lever 3b&c
- d. Scope of Impact** – State Specific

Xxxxxx Combined Research and Extension

Key Theme: Agricultural Waste Management

(Reference Xxxxxx Plan of Work Extension Program 4Ae: Agricultural Wastes And By-Products)

- 1. Description of Activity** - Livestock production continues to expand in Xxxxxx. But due to the distribution of the state’s population throughout Xxxxxx and the extensive network of streams and rivers, the potential for environmental and rural-urban conflicts is significant. Odors, dust, insect pests, and water pollution are all potential environmental impacts from livestock production operations. Livestock producers and their commodity groups are deeply interested in developing and implementing practices on a voluntary, farm-by-farm basis in order to be good neighbors and to attempt to head off more regulations.
- 2. Impact** - Over 3,200 individuals participated in educational programs on composting livestock mortality and composting animal waste.
- 3. Source of Federal Funds** - Smith-Lever 3b&c
- 4. Scope of Impact** - State Specific

XXXXXX Combined Research and Extension (Not mature enough)

Key Theme – Ornamental/Green Agriculture

- a. XXXXXX Agricultural Experiment Station researchers are evaluating mineral nutrition characteristics of ornamental crops in XXXXXX, principally new crops and new uses of crops in relation to water quality issues.
- b. Impact — Research results will allow scientists to devise methods to extend postproduction quality of flowering crops without the use of synthetic chemicals; will lead to more efficient use of greenhouse-applied fertilizers, minimization of nutrient runoff, and increase in crop water use efficiency; will minimize leaching of nitrate into groundwater supplies; and allow fast-growing trees to serve as a low-input, natural wastewater purification system for economically disenfranchised communities along the XXXXXX border.

XXXXXX Combined Research and Extension (Reading like a Plan not a Report)

Key Theme - Plant Health

- a. Agricultural producers and urban clientele have a continuing need for information regarding plant diseases and their control. Assistance needs to be provided for diagnosing plant disorders and establishing a plan of action regarding economic, environmentally sound, and effective disease management strategies. Educational programs on plant disease concepts, pathogen biology and epidemiology, environmental influences on disease development, and mechanisms of control must be provided so that clientele can successfully implement disease management programs. The target audience includes agricultural producers, master gardeners, pesticide applicators, landscape maintenance contractors and workers, and the general public. All educational programs are offered to anyone interested in attending. Programs are offered in a variety of locations throughout XXXXXX. Diagnostic services are provided to anyone seeking assistance either through their county extension office or through the plant diagnostic laboratory at XXXXXX State University. There is currently no charge for diagnostic services.
- b. Impacts
 - Approximately 28 master gardener classes will be presented approximately 7 per year as requested by county agents. Approximately 24 pesticide applicator training workshops will be presented approximately 6 per year as requested by Pesticide Applicator Training Specialist, county agents or officials with the XXXXXX Department of Agriculture.
 - Approximately 20 presentations will be made at grower conferences with approximately 5 per year as requested by extension specialists and county agents.
 - Approximately 4 (1 per year) in-service training workshops will be provided.
 - Approximately 2,800 plant diagnostic services (samples, phone calls, field and home visits) will be provided based on average number of requests for service over the last five year period.
 - Approximately 96 newsletter and magazine articles will be written.

- Approximately 16 extension publications will be written.
 - Approximately 8 TV spots, 40 radio spots, and 48 news releases will be disseminated.
- c. Source of Federal Funding -Smith Lever 3(b)(c)
- d. Scope of Impact -Multistate Integrated Research and Extension

XXXXXX **Extension** - Potential Impact, not actual

Key Theme - Agricultural Profitability

(refers to Plan of Work Goal 1, Output Indicator 1, and Outcome Indicator's 1 & 2)

- a) Responding to producers' need for information on dryland corn production, livestock feeding and profitability assessment, University of XXXXXX Cooperative Extension conducted intensive, one-day workshops in XXXXXX and XXXXXX. The goals of the workshops included increasing awareness of: weed, insect, and disease scouting and control techniques; improving crop diversity and yields through rotations; safe and effective livestock feeding methods, and profitable lease arrangements.
- b) Impact - a total of ninety-five producers attended the workshops; 58 responded to the evaluation questionnaire. Sixty-four percent said that they will determine yield and prices necessary for profitable production. Producers also said they learned about rotation comparisons, feeding low-test weight corn to livestock, and how to monitor input costs. Producers estimated that a total of 30,800 acres will be affected as a result of attending the workshop. Fifty percent of the respondents indicated that the workshop will potentially help them lower fertilizer or herbicide costs by an average of \$19.89 per acre. The new information will allow for corn, a major dryland alternative crop in the XXXXXX, to be better managed. Dryland corn acreage in the XXXXXX XXXXXX has increased from 6,000 acres in 1990 to over 40,000 acres in 1999, and was expected to increase to over 100,000 acres in 2000.
- c) Scope of Impact - State Specific

XXXXXX **Extension**

Key Theme - Natural Resources Management

(refers to Plan of Work Goal 4, Output Indicator 2, and Outcome Indicator's 1,2 & 3)

- a) Annually, Cooperative Extension staff coordinate and present various workshops relating to wildlife and natural resources. It is estimated that 40 workshops are held that include information and topics on: Farm Wildlife; Problem Wildlife; Riparian Management for Urban and Rural Areas; Forestry Management, and Stewardship of Natural Resources.
- b) Impact - approximately 1,500 participants have attended one or more workshops. An additional 10,000 individuals have received information through phone calls, XXXXXX

Facts Information Center, and through the Master Gardener Program.

c) Scope of Impact - State Specific

Xxxxxx Combined Research and Extension - Outputs

Key Theme– Water Quality: Irrigation Technical Information and Assistance

Three irrigation workshops conducted by extension specialists at Xxxxxx and Xxxxxx, Xxxxxx, were focused on subject matter needs of beginning and experienced irrigation producers. Topics included agronomic, economic, irrigation equipment, water management, fertility management, and current research-based information. Thirty five farm visits were made to provide on-site technical assistance in addition to many office inquiries. Irrigation pumping unit efficiency tests were conducted on several farms. This activity provides opportunity for evaluation of irrigation practices and for directed education of farmer-producers. Three tile drainage programs were presented. Two off-stream irrigation water storage pond programs were presented. A user manual was developed for an irrigation scheduling tool that is based on a spreadsheet Checkbook program.

Impact: More than 175 people attended the irrigation workshops. The drainage education programs were attended by 220 people. Pumping plant testing was completed on 27 farms.

Source of federal funds: Smith-Lever

Scope of Impact: State Specific

Xxxxxx Research - More of a plan than a report item

Key Theme - Aquaculture

- a. Commercial culture of flounder, widely and profitably practiced in Europe and Japan, has not yet been attempted in the United States. Southern flounder has great promise for aquaculture, with a high market value and unique ability to grow well in fresh water. Wholesale prices for fresh flounder range from \$5-\$10 per pound so the economic potential for cultured flounder is promising. Because their range of distribution extends from Xxxxxx along the Atlantic and Gulf coast into Mexico, the potential for culture in a large geographic area exists. The goal is to establish practical culture methods and to define nutritionally balanced diets for the mass-rearing of weaned fingerlings and the commercial-scale production of fish. Successful production of commercial-scale quantities of weaned fingerlings has been achieved. Research has defined the dietary protein requirements for juvenile Southern and summer flounder as well as the fatty acid requirements of larvae. These accomplishments are fundamental steps in the development of nutritionally complete diets that will maximize the economic viability of flounder farming. Growth studies of fish cultured at different salinities show that Southern flounder can be raised in fresh water beginning at a very early age without affecting their survival or growth rate.
- b. Impact - The establishment of Southern flounder as a new, high-value aquaculture species represents the first introduction of a fish with a worldwide market appeal and the capability of being cultured over a large geographic area. The potential for flounder culture is equal or superior to that of the hybrid striped bass industry, which has enjoyed a growth rate of 20 percent

per year for the past 10 years and the achievement of annual value of more than \$3.5 million to XXXXXX alone. The economic potential of flounder farming in the United States could reach five-to-10 times the value of the hybrid striped bass industry within the next 10 years.

- c. Sources of Funds - Hatch, State
- d. Scope of Impact - Regional

XXXXXX **Extension** - Activities and Output

Key Theme: Ag Profitability-Accounting Workshops

Brief Description:

Agricultural producers must have considerable expertise in three major areas, production agriculture, financial management and marketing. The background and education of producers is in production agriculture. To aid producers with financial management, one-day, hands on accounting workshops were conducted around the state of XXXXXX. Three different formats were presented. The first was an introductory accounting workshop titled "Beginning Quicken" which focused on the basics of income and expense record keeping and some of the basic mechanics of using Quicken for tax accounting. The second workshop emphasized record keeping for management purposes. This workshop was titled "Advance Quicken." The third workshop was titled "Quickbooks for Beginners" and used the Quickbooks program rather than Quicken.

Impact/Accomplishments:

Nine of these workshops were held in various locations with approximately 150 people attending these hands on sessions. Evaluations for these workshops were 4.5 or greater on a 5.0 scale.

Source of Funding:

Smith-Lever 3b&c
State
Local

Scope of Impact:

State specific

XXXXXX **Extension** - Activities

Key Theme: Promoting Community Empowerment of Food and Nutrition Issues and Social Environment

Brief Description:

Promoting community empowerment and enhancing community capacity to address food and nutrition issues are essential in today's economic and social environment. Current national and state trends are increasingly transferring food and nutrition program responsibilities to communities, often with minimal financial or resource support.

Many XXXXXX communities have created community-based nutrition partnerships to

address their interests, needs, and growing responsibilities. These partnerships have conducted community nutrition assessments, identified current and future needs, while also promoting community empowerment and enhancing community capacity through collaboratively identifying and resolving food and nutrition issues.

Specifically, several coalitions have chosen to develop community food projects which help sustain local agriculture and food systems. Local or regional food projects can boost local economic development and increase consumers demand for locally grown food. These projects can help improve economic conditions and opportunities within the community as well as improving access to healthy, locally produced food.

Impact/Accomplishments:

Xxxxxx Extension is initiating community collaborations that create the community capacity to develop education interventions that will prevent and manage the complications of malnutrition and its associated health risk in xxxxxx elderly. This collaboration will build upon the already established links as well as create new links within the community. Additionally, the xxxxxx Extension Food and Nutrition Specialist has 1) Promoted ongoing community food and nutrition assessment; 2) Provided resources to implement solutions to local needs; 3) Provided nutritional analysis and nutrition fact labels to xxxxxx food processors; 4) Facilitated a xxxxxx forum among faculty to address food science needs related to xxxxxx grown foods; and 5) Promoted xxxxxx Extension's work in food and nutrition community capacity building at a national presentation "New Challenges Extending Nutrition Education through Community Involvement & Action".

Source of Funding:

Smith Lever 3b&c
State
Local

Scope of Impact:

Statewide

Xxxxxx **1890 Extension** - But how much would they have sold without extension programs?

Key Theme – Animal Production Efficiency

The production of livestock (swine, beef, cattle and meat goats) remain major alternative enterprises for small farmers in the state. While small farmers in xxxxxx produce a small percentage of the livestock consumed in the state, the number of producers outnumber larger commercial producers. Small livestock producers must improve breeding stock, improve herd health and management practices in order to sustain their operations. The objectives of the animal production and efficiency program is to conduct educational programs that will increase production and overall quality. Educational programs emphasized selecting and implementing recommended breeding practices, herd health, pest control, value-added processing, and the organization of small farm cooperatives.

Impact

Extension agents and specialists conducted 85 workshops, seminars, field days,

demonstrations and tours. More than 5,117 producers participated. As a result of educational programs conducted by extension personnel, small farmers sold livestock valued at over \$18,000,000.

Source of Funds

The animal production efficiency program was implemented utilizing \$143,709 appropriated through Section 1444 of the National Agriculture, Research, Extension and Teaching Policy Act of 1977 and \$61,595 of state matching funds. The Cooperative Extension Program utilized a total of 4.5 FTEs on animal production efficiency.

Scope of Impact

Small farmers in 21 Xxxxxx counties (14 counties located in southwest Xxxxxx) are the primary beneficiaries.